Vol. II. Numb. 102.

The British Apollo:

OR,

Curious Amuſements for the INGENIOUS.

To which are added the moſt

Material Occurrences Foreign and Domeſtick.

Perform'd by a Society of GENTLEMEN.

From Wedneſday February 15th. to Friday February 17th. 1710.

Q. *WHAT is meant by the* Law of Grace? *A.* We find no ſuch Phraſe in Scripture as the *Law of Grace*; but of *Grace* as oppoſed to the *Law* St. *Paul* in his Epiſtles makes frequent Mention, by which he means the two Covenants, the one of which required an unerring Obedience, the other allows of Forgiveneſs after Treſpaſſes thro' the Merits of *Chriſt*, and the *Covenant of Grace*.

Q. Sirs, *Speaking in Company of the Notable Exploit of a few* Engliſh *Men the* French *left on board a Prize, in ſhutting down the Hatches upon the major part of the* French, *and killing with Battle-Axes, or ſome other Inſtruments ſo thoſe above-board that would not ſurrender, and ſo bringing the Ship ſafe to* England. *One preſent declar'd it, as his Opinion, that it was an unlawful Act, and no better than murdering them. I therefore ſuppos'd a Perſon being a Slave in* Algier, *having one ſet over him to prevent his Eſcape, had no poſſibility of gaining his Liberty, but by killing his ſaid Keeper; and query'd whether he might not lawfully do it, and be acquitted by the Laws of God and Man, and not any ways criminal or guilty of Murder, and Judgment being given contrary to my own, I beg the favor of you, if it be not too much trouble, to oblige me with your thought of this matter, and it ſhall be gratefully acknowledg'd by Your Moſt Obedient*, &c.

A. It is our Opinion that Caſes of this Kind can be determin'd by no Laws of Natural Equity or Obligations of Religion. Amongſt all the Relative Duties conſider'd by Divines and Civilians, we find no poſitive Injunctions to Men under the Relation of Conquerors and Captives, Expediency here being the only Law of Equity by which they are bound. We ought not therefore raſhly to condemn ſuch Actions for ſinful, as have no Relation to any Law of God or Nature, but are done only to avoid a greater Evil. It is no Matter how a Captive regains his Liberty, whether he is diſmiſſed by his Maſter, or eſcapes by Fraud or Violence. For a State of Captivity is ſtill a State of War and Injury, in which Courtely or the Fear of Retaliation may take Place; but as to any Obligations of Conſcience the Conqueror and Captive are equally free: And all the Laws and Cuſtoms uſually obſerv'd betwixt them are perfectly Arbitrary, and changeable at the Pleaſure of him that can get the upper Hand.

Q. *Whether the whole Frame of Heaven ſtay'd at the ſtanding of the Sun in* Joſhua's *time. Your ſpeedy Anſwer will oblige Your Subſcriber*, J——h G——t.

A. There is no Doubt but the Diurnal Motion of the whole Heavens ſtop'd: In the mean Time both the Sun and all the other Heavenly Bodies might proceed in their Annual Motion from Weſt to Eaſt without any Diſturbance; the one Motion being altogether Independent of, and not in the leaſt affected by the other; as is certain, whether we allow of the *Ptolemaick* or *Copernican* Syſtem of the World.

Q. Gentlemen, *I deſire you'd pleaſe to ſolve the following Query. Whether Darkneſs doth exiſt, or whether it be a privation of Light. If, as I am apt to conjecture, you aſſert the latter, pray conſider that there are two ſorts of Privations, the one abſolute, as when all things are oppos'd to Non entity, and the other when there is only a Privation of one Quality; for in this caſe the one does no ſooner ceaſe but another is ſubſtituted in it's room, as when a thing is depriv'd of Thickneſs, it is but to be endued with Attenuation. So likewiſe Darkneſs is a Quality which ſucceeds Light; and to illuſtrate the Matter, pray, what is the total Privation of White, which is the firſt of all Colors, it is doubtleſs Black, which how dark ſoever it may appear, yet notwithſtanding it is allow'd to be a Color.*

A. What Light or Darkneſs are in their own Nature is impoſſible for us to tell; and when the Queriſt meets with ſuch Queſtions amongſt the School Philoſophers, we adviſe him not to look upon their Definitions as Explications of the Nature of the Thing, but only hard Words with little or no Meaning in them, as is plain from the Inſtances offer'd in this Queſtion. For does a Man know any Thing more of the Nature of Darkneſs by finding 'tis the Privation or Abſence of Light? This is only to put one Synonimous Word for another. Our Opinion is that there are no ſuch Things in Nature as Light, Colors, Sounds, Smells or any other of thoſe ſenſible Qualities treated of by Philoſophers, and that they are only the Effects of certain Bodies and Mo-

upon our Senſes. Notwithſtanding we may by Analogy transfer to the Objects themſelves the Names that are properly only applicable to our own Perceptions, and ſo conſider them. We may ſay for Inſtance with regard to us that Darkneſs implies the Abſence of Light, both of them being only Phantaſms of the Mind; but take away theſe and they are not really diſtinguiſh'd becauſe they have no Exiſtence. By the way, we do not underſtand what the Queriſt means by ſaying that White is the firſt of all Colors. For by the firſt of all Colors we mean that which is ſimple and not compounded of other Colors, called for that Reaſon by Optick Writers a Primary or Original Color, of which ſort there are ſeveral; but White is not one of them, but is indeed compounded of all other Colors, as is confirm'd by Experiments.

Q. Shakeſpear *in his* Henry 4. part 2d. *makes the* A. B. *of* York *and the* E. *of* Weſtmoreland *ſay thus*:

York. Againſt ill Chances Men are very merry,
But heavineſs foreruns the good Event.

W. Therefore be merry, Coz, ſince ſudden Sorrow,
Serves to ſay thus *ſome good thing comes to Morrow. Which ſo exactly agrees with my own Obſervations I cou'd not help being more than ordinary affected with it. I deſire your Opinion if the Obſervation is juſt and General. And if ſo, why our Souls ſhou'd forebode Events ſo contrary.*

A. We cannot believe that this Obſervation holds either always or generally true, and therefore little Uſe can be made of it. It ſeems to be juſt ſuch another as the Aſtrologers make Uſe of for the Ground of their Prognoſtications. Becauſe ſome Events happen according to their Predictions, this encourages them to purſue that Science. Tho' if they ſhou'd ingenuouſly lay their falſe and true Predictions together in the Ballance, it wou'd be the beſt Argument to ſhew them the Vanity and Falſity of that trifling but pernicious Study. We do not abſolutely deny, that the Soul is ſometimes forewarned of future Events relating to it's ſelf: But a Man that wou'd not be deceived, muſt not take very ſtrong Impreſſion on his Fancy of this Kind for a Divine forewarning. However, this Obſervation is juſt, and the Thought beautiful enough in a Poet, who is to make Uſe of imaginary as well as Real Reaſons to encourage a Man under Deſpair.

Q. Ingenious Gentlemen, *I was ſuperſcribing a Letter the other day and writ it* For *Mr.* B——, *a Perſon looking over me while I was writing, told me I had not writ Senſe in ſaying* For, *but that I ſhould have writ* To *Mr.* B———, *upon which a Diſpute aroſe and a Wager laid, which is to be decided by your Society, which will much oblige, Gentlemen, Your Humble Servant,* D. G.

A. To is the more modiſh Way of Writing, notwithſtanding *For* is good Senſe, provided you did not write *Preſent* at the Bottom, as ſome uſually do, for that makes it Nonſenſe.

Q. *Three Merchants,* viz. Dorimena, Cleobulus *and* Themory, *Imported Tobacco from* Virginia; Dorimena *Imported* 50 *Hogſheads*, Cleobulus 30, *and* Themory 10. *They all three ſold the Tobacco at an equal Price; and yet, notwithſtanding the different Quantity they had they all three made an equal Sum of Money. Now, Gentlemen, You are deſir'd to Demonſtrate by Rules how this can be done.*

A. Firſt *Dorimena* ſells 49 Hogſheads at 7 *per. L.* which is 7 *L. Cleobulous* 28 Hogſheads which is 4 *L.* and *Themory* 7, which is 1 *L.*

Secondly, *Dorimena* ſells 1 Hogſhead for 3 *L. Cleobulous* 2 Hogſheads, which is 6 *L.* and *Themory* 3 Hogſheads, which is 9 *L.*

Q. *Some People do ſay, which is not very ſtrange, for ſome People will ſay any thing, That two Lines drawn bending one towards the other, may be drawn (ſtill bending as before) in infinitum, and yet never meet: In Confirmation whereof, a certain Author, and that no Trifle, declares that when a young Scholar at* Oxford *he was ſhew'd and ſufficiently by Ocular Demonſtration convinc'd that it muſt be ſo, I have no more to add but that if you ſay it muſt be ſo too; you'll explain the Matter for the Satisfaction of Your Humble Servant,* &c.

A. You muſt depend upon it, that two Lines tho' they incline to each other, yet if they be continued they will never meet; for the Aſymtote and Curve of an Hyperbola if produced ad infinitum, they will continually tend to each other, yet they will never Coincide.

Q. Gentlemen, *Between* 20 *and* 30 *of us met* 3 *times a Week to conſult the Oracle of* Apollo *over a Glaſs of Wine, as we hear ſeveral other Clubs are lately form'd on the ſame intent, We think our ſelves oblig'd to give it as our Opinions that you have very honourably kept your words in improving your Paper, as we have obſerv'd, particularly by anſwering ſome curious Queſtions in the Mathematicks, in abridging other Queſtions,* &c. *alſo by inſerting of late, ſome of the moſt Humerous things the Town was ever acquainted with, with grateful return, we aſſure you of our beſt Service. Sign'd on behalf of our ſelves and the reſt of our Society. By us,* A. R. N. S. R. W. T. H. W. J. S. M. J. *St. James's.*

A. Gentlemen, We return you thanks for your Obliging Letter, and will aſſure you we will decline no Expence to evince that we have nobler views, than what can be imagin'd from the Profit of the Paper.

Whereas a Letter came to us ſubſcrib'd *J. DUNTON*, deſiring us to publiſh an Advertiſement therein contain'd, in which *IT* was very witty upon us according to *IT*'s uſual Talent. We ſhall Publiſh the Heads of it in Parcels as we can afford room, with remarks thereon and on ſome Antecedent Paſſages; and with much leſs Pains than he took in writing them, prove, that 'tis impoſſible for a Man that has a Grain of Senſe, Ingenuity, or good Manners, to be guilty of the wretched Abſurdities therein expreſs'd. We ſhall alſo make ſome Remarks on a Book he deſir'd our Opinion of, and promiſe the whole without the leaſt Paſſion, ſince we think his Character only fit to ſtuff a Farce; and likewiſe ſhew how fully he has deſerv'd all from our Hands, from his baſe Reflections on us, which we will prove by *HIS OWN* Writings to carry no ſhadow of Truth in them, but are all the groſſeſt Contradictions.

Whereas a Perſon has ſeveral times ſent to us for our Opinion on the means he propoſes to himſelf, for improving his Voice, we judge it will be dangerous to him, and not anſwer his Ends if undergon.

POEMS.

Gentlemen, *I happen'd lately to over-hear the following* Dialogue, *on the Subject-matter of which your Thoughts are deſir'd. And for the Diverſion of the Town I have given it a ſort of a Dramatick turn. The Perſons repreſented are;*

Trotwell, *a diſcarded* Half-Penny Carriage *Fellow.*
Pacer, *Servant to* APOLLO.
Trudgeit, *a* Penny-Poſt-Man.
Gimcrack, *a* Projector.

Scene the Piazza *in* Covent-Garden.

Trotwell Solus, *walking to and fro with a dejected Air, and talking to himſelf.*

Q. Trot. HAVE I *for this fill'd the whole Town with Noiſe, Bark'd at by Dogs, and hooted at by Boys;*

Been

Been thraſh'd by Wights, who deaf to all my Moans,
Reveng'd their Maſter's Quarrel on my Bones?
Have I trudg'd thro' the Streets like ſenſeleſs Aſs,
With Badge and Chain to ſhew whoſe Fool I was:
And am I now at laſt turn'd out a grazing——

Enter Pacer.

Pac. Trotwell his Maſter's grateful Temper prai-
(ſing,
Come chear up Man, and ſet thy Heart at reſt,
A Vagabond you know you were at beſt,
And ſtill you may purſue that Occupation,
There's none will envy your exalted Station.
Beſides, tho' now you're ſent to feaſt on Air, Sir,
(Like Boys moſt charitably turn'd out bare, Sir,)
You may hereafter claim Projector's Care, Sir.
Soon as h'as built his Viſionary College,
Ne'er fear your Merits will eſcape his knowledge.
There 'midſt a Brain ſick Enthuſiaſtick Crew,
You may the Road to Happineſs purſue,
That's if il Signior Gimcrack tells you true.
There Reſt and Eaſe you may enjoy at laſt,
And quite forget your Drubs, Kicks, Beatings paſt.

Trot. *Projector's Gratitude too well I know,*
Their Promiſes and Projects are but ſhow,
And tho' the Publick Good they'd ſeem to drive at,
All their Endeavors center in the Private.

To them Trudgeit.

Ha! ha! ha! ha! how is it honeſt *Trotwell*,
Your Looks, your Air and Mein ſhou'd ſpeak you
(not well,
Come don't be frighted—— Here, take my Hand, the Pledge of future Peace,
Henceforth all Differences between us ceaſe;
Contending Bells no more ſhall Converſe drown,
Nor Noiſe and Nonſenſe ſtun the deafen'd Town.
No more ſhall Hoſtile Foot attack Poſteriors,
For a ſting in Contempt of your Superiors——
But ſee *Don Gimcrack*, let's retire a while.

They withdraw.

Enter *Gimcrack* in a Rage.

Gim. *Still envious Fortune does my Hopes beguile,*
Blaſts my Inventions, ruins my Deſigns,
And all my well-laid Schemes the Gipſy undermines.
(a) *Bread to ſupport me was too weak a Prop,*
(b) *Nor could I live by keeping Hatter's Shop.*
(c) *To Sand-Pits next I made my Application;*
But there, Alas! I built without Foundation.
(d) *Next, enter Buckles, Thimbles, Canes and*
(*Bodkins,*
Snuff-Boxes, Sciſſors, Pen-knives, and ſuch odd Things.
This failing, Coals I'd ſell at cheapeſt Rate,
Hoping ſome Fools would ſwallow down the Bait,
But here too I was not exempt from Fate.
For ſoon, Alas! the Fraud was brought to Light,
And ſcanty Meaſure damn'd the Project quite.

(a) He was Originally a Baker. (b) Then a Hatter. (c) Then freighted out Ships with Sand. (d) Then a Cutler, &c.

Th' Exchange-Houſe *next I try'd, but try'd in vain,*
Great was the Charges, and but ſmall the Gain.
Religious Houſes then I would erect,
This in our Pious Age, I hop'd would take effect.
But when the half-ſtarv'd Boys were turn'd adrift out,
Folks clearly did my good Intentions ſift out.
The Carriage *next thro' all the Town was ſent,*
But this gave Umbrage to the Government.
Thus I've thro' Folly's various Mazes run,
And now too late I find I am undone.
Curs'd be all Projects, doubly curs'd my ſelf,
Who for vain future Hopes have waſted preſent Pelf.
Were't in my Pow'r to plague the Man I hate,
And wou'd I do't at at unheard of Rate,
I'd thunder out his Doom like Fate's Director,
In this emphatick Curſe, Go turn Projector.

Re-enter Trotwell, *&c. Exit.*

Trot. That's Load enough to break one Aſs's Back,
Yet K—s like theſe can Troubles never lack.
But I muſt leave you---Gentlemen Farewell.
Trudg. Trotwell Adieu---farewell to Badg and Bell.
Trot. Go, you're a Wag--once more my Friends
(farewell.

Pac. Ha! ha! ha! ha! this Fellow's Caſe I pity.
Trudg. And ſo do I. But come you're for the City,
We may diſcourſe the matter as We go,
Enough Reflections from ſuch Subjects flow.

Exeunt.

Ridentem dicere verum quid vetat? Hor.

A. Fye! what an Age is this, we ſhou'd deſpiſe
Our Brethren, only 'cauſe they are not wiſe,
Nor very Honeſt, when we rarely find,
Thoſe free from both Defects, in all Mankind.
But joyn'd in *One*, ſo rare a Monſter's ſhown,
That one for th' other ſurely may attone.
Why ſhou'd you laſh then, with your grinning Farces,
Poor *Gimcrack*, 's if he had an Hundred A—s.
Tho' by his Projects, which you'll ſay's a hard thing,
None but himſelf, did ever get a Farthing;
Yet Caution they have gain'd and Golden Rules,
How to avoid at once both Knaves and Fools.
But when 4000 at one time were nickt,
Where were the Brains of thoſe were after trickt!
And when the Whims he vented to the Nation,
Had but one *WRETCHED PAPER* for Foundation!
Nay, when they knew the Poor, Illit'rate Elf,
Had not the *Senſe* to manage *THAT* himſelf,
But ſtole from other's Works; not that we blame
His ſtealth, for want of Cunning in the ſame;
For how ſhou'd they, are born to nothing, Thrive,
Except they're able by their Wits to live;
And they, who by their own can raiſe no Gains,
What ſhou'd they do, but borrow other's Brains.
Since our *Don Gimcrack* his laſt Card has plaid
Deſpairing any More will be betray'd;
If by our frank Advice He wou'd be lead,
His Hoſt of Raggamuffins he ſhou'd Head.

And

And Inſtantly to ſome far Climate get,
Where *Honeſty* was never heard of yet.
And when we wiſh *BASE COUSENAGE* may (Reign,
We'll ſend an Envoy for him back again.

In laſt *Friday*'s Paper, Col. 2. l. 35. for *higher*, r. *lighter*. Col. 7. l. 13. $\frac{\frac{d}{\sqrt{bc}}}{\frac{a}{}}+c=x$

In laſt Paper. Col. 3. l. 7. for, *muſt he have paid*, r. *muſt he have gain'd*. Col. 5. l. 19. for, *and you was pleas'd*, r. *for you was pleas'd*. l. 20. for *was*, r. *'twas*.

SIR,

LONDON, Feb. 17. Our Letters from the Hague of the 21 ſay, that the night before the Cabinet Courier which had been ſent back to Verſailles on the 13 with the laſt Reſolutions of thk Allies about the Preliminaries, returned from thence with his Majeſty's Agreement to the ſaid Reſolutions, and Demands Paſports for his Plenipotentiaries to come to the Hague and treat about the 4 and 37 Articles, which relate to the Spaniſh Monarchy, the 4th being that the Duke of Anjou with the Dutcheſs and his Children ſhou'd be oblig'd to leave Spain in 2 Month's time, and accordingly the Paſports were getting ready and wou'd be diſpatch'd by the ſaid Courier the next day, by which it appears that the Peace is near at hand, but notwithſtanding all this, ſome are ſtill of Opinion that there will be no Peace ſo ſoon concluded, tho' they do not doubt that a Treaty will be ſet on fobt ſuddenly.

Out Advices from Copenhagen give an account that the Danes are in Quarters of Kefreſhment in Schonen. That they are fortifying Chriſtianſtadt, that they may keep it in Caſe the Swedes ſhou'd march Succours into that Country, which was much talked of at Stockholm, but the Regency of that latter place finds moſt Difficulties for want of Money, and they havp order'd a great quantity of Copper to be brought into the Mint to be Coined, and alſo to bring in all the Plate and Coin, in order to make new Species, of which 'tis ſaid the Owners are to receive one third part in new Species and for the reſt they are to receive 6 per Cent Intereſt till the full Payment of the Money. At the ſame time the Danes have order'd ſeveral Detachments to be made from Holſtein and other parts, to be ſent to Schonen to reinforce their Army there, in order to act offenſively, and if poſſible to lay ſiega to Carelſcroon, which place tha Swedes are very appehenſive of being attack'd. Which is all from Yours, *&c.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE whoſe Names are hereunto Subſcribed, the Miniſter, Church Wardens and Overſeers, with other the Principal Inhabitants of the Pariſh of *Kingweſton* in the County of *Somerſet*, do hereby Certify, that *Heſter Blacker* of our ſaid Pariſh, Widow aged 60 Years, and having been Blind in boih her Eyes for ſeveral Years, at length ſubmitting her ſelf to be Couch'd by Mr. *Grant* OCULIST of *London*, is by the Bleſſing of God reſtor'd to a competent degree of Sight, and doth encreaſe therein daily, as the ſaid *Heſter* doth hereby Teſtify by her ſubſcribing with us, *Heſter Blacker*, *Thomas Creech*, Curate, *John Raynolds*, *Richard Fox*, Church-Wardens and Overſeers of the Poor. *John Webb*, *Thomas Ruddock*, *Thomas Raynolds*, *Henry Blacker*, *Cannon William*.

A Patent under the Great Seal of England has been granted to Charles Holman in Red-Lion-Street in Southwark, for the making of his London Ink-Powder for Records. Being Moſt Excellent for all Perſons to make their Writing-Ink as black and as ſtrong as they pleaſe. EachSix penny Paper makes a Pint of the beſt, or Pint and half, or Quart for Shopkeeper's common Writing or Marking-Ink, only by ſhaking or ſtirring it in ſo much Rain or River-Water; and it amends all weak and pale Ink, or Ink ſpoiled by the Froſt, and Directions to each Paper of Powder, to prevent Ink from Freezing. 'Tis Sold by moſt Stationers, Bookſellers and Haberdaſhers in and about London; and by Shop-keepers in the chiefeſt Cities and Towns in England. And that none may be impoſed on by any falſe Pretenders, Cheats or Counterfeits, this only has been publickly Experienced for many Years, and Appoved for the beſt Ink in moſt parts of the World.

THE only True Purging Eſſential Salt of Scurvy-Graſs, the pleaſanteſt Phyſick in the World, which effectually eradicates that reigning Diſeaſe: It purges gently by Stool, never Vomits, but works pleaſant, free, and eaſie, without Sickneſs, or almoſt any Diſorder: It cools and refreſhes Nature, cleanſes the Body and Blood of all Filth, corroborates both, invigorates the Spirits, reſtores loſt Stomachs, carries off the Remains of bad Wines, and is immediately neceſſary on all Occaſions that require Purging: It's needleſs to ſay, it cures the Scurvy, Gout, Rheumatiſm, Dropſy, Jaundice, Green-ſickneſs, Hypocondriac Melancholly, *&c.* for it opens all Obſtructions in the Liver, Spleen and Gall. Powerfully reſiſts Putrefaction, is Diuretick, helps Digeſtion, kills Worms, and brings them away both in Children and adult Perſons. Is only Sold by Mr. Harriſon, at a Wax Chandlers's at the White Hart in the Paultry; and at Mrs. Cole's, at the Dial and Two Crowns, Toyſhop, againſt St Dunſton's Church, Fleet-ſtreet; at 1s. an Ounce, Seal'd up with Printed Directions.

TWO Odes from the Latin of the Celebrated Rapin, imitated in Engliſh Pindaricks, by a Gentleman at Cambridge, pr. 3d. Advice from the Shades Below, or a Letter from Tom Hobs of Malmsbury to his Brethren, Ben H.--dly, pr. 2 d. Remarks on Dr. Weſt's Sermons before the Honourable Houſe of Commons, Jan. 30 in a Letter to the Dr. pr. 2 d. A Letter to a Noble Lord, occaſion'd by the Proceedings againſt Dr. Hen. Sacheveril, pr. 1 d. All Printed for Robert Mawſon, at the Bible and Star in Ave marv lane near Pater-noſter row, where may be had Mr. Flamſtead's Tide table for 1710.

Juſt Publiſh'd.

THE 2d Edition of Mr. *Hill*'s Hiſtory of the Ottoman Empire in all it's Branches, with the Government, Policy, Religion, Cuſtoms and way of Living of the Turks in general, Illuſtrated with ſeveral Copper Cuts on each Material Head, with a New Preface, and ſeveral Copies of Verſes in Praiſe of the Author and Book, written by ſome of the moſt Ingenious Men of the Age, Printed in the ſame Letter and on as good *Paper* as the 1ſt Edition, The *Printer* having the *Propriety* of this Edition, and the Charges being leſſen'd by the Cuts already Ingrav'd, all Gentlemen and *Bookſellers* may have them at a moderate *Price*, *Bound* or Unbound, of J. Mayo, over againſt Water-lane, Fleet-ſtreet, J. Woodward in St. Chriſtopher's Church-yard Thread-needle-ſtreet, and moſt Bookſellers.

AT the **Hand** and **Pen** in **Barbican**, are Taught Writing in all Hands, Merchant's-Accompts, Book-keeping, Algebra, Geomerry, Meaſuring, Surveying, Gauging, Mechanics, Fortification, Gunnery, Navigation, Dialing, and other parts of the Mathematics; alſo the uſe of the Globes and Maps, after a Natural, Eaſy and Conciſe Method, without burthen to the Memory. By

Robert Arnold.

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